

central phthisis; the operation of turning as an alternative for craniotomy; the use of anæsthetics in labour; the sound in uterine diagnosis; the treatment of displacements by intra-uterine pessaries; the incision of the cervix uteri in obstructive dysmenorrhœa; and the employment of sponge tents to expose intra-uterine polypi.

It is proper to remark that notwithstanding many of these propositions command the assent and confidence of a large proportion of the medical profession, their value and propriety have been and still are doubted by a respectable number of those whose ample experience and sound judgment give to their opinions no trifling authority. It is not, however, our intention on the present occasion to enter into an examination of the exact value of either of the contributions upon which Dr. Simpson's American editor bases his claim to our consideration, nor to test the weight of the objections that have been brought against them. The good sense and practical tact of the physicians of the United States will soon enable them to arrive at just conclusions in regard to the worth of those contributions. Unbiased by any feelings of rivalry towards their author on the one hand, or of partisanship for or against him on the other, we have no fear to trust to the impartiality and correctness of whatever verdict they may ultimately render.

D. F. C.

ART. XXIV.—*Manual of the Practice of Medicine*. By GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, M. A. and M. D., Cantab, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to Guy's Hospital, to the Magdalen Hospital, and to the Philanthropic Society. With additions by D. FRANCIS CONNIE, M. D., author of *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children*, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 608. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1856.

THE object which the author had in view in the preparation of the manual before us he has most successfully accomplished. It was, as he informs us, to lay before his professional brethren, more particularly students and younger practitioners, a comprehensive system of medicine based upon the etiology of disease—using the term etiology in its widest signification—or, as Dr. Barlow would venture to express it, upon the natural history of the several morbid conditions of the human body.

As a well digested manual of the practice of medicine, it will compare favourably with any of the same class that have preceded it, while as a handbook for students, to prepare them for the study of disease as delineated in the more extended systematic treatises or monographs, and at the bedside of the sick, it stands pre-eminent.

Though the subjects embraced in it are presented only in their leading outlines, yet these outlines are so broadly drawn and well defined, that they convey a very correct representation of all the important pathological and therapeutical facts and principles in relation to each of the diseases of which the author treats.

Not only will the manual of Dr. Barlow become a safe guide to the student in his preliminary investigation of practical medicine, by the fidelity of its descriptions of diseases, and the general soundness of its pathological doctrines and of the practice which it inculcates, but also by the careful endeavour which is evinced throughout it to connect the diagnosis of disease, as well as its remedial management, with general principles, without the constant recognition of which at the bedside the practice of medicine cannot fail to degenerate into empiricism.

The principal additions made by the American editor are a chapter on cholera infantum, another on cerebro-spinal meningitis, and a third on yellow fever; these unquestionably enhance the value of the work, especially for the use of the students and younger practitioners of this country.

D. F. C.

ART. XXV.—*Physiological Chemistry*. By PROF. C. G. LEHMANN. Translated from the second edition. By GEORGE E. DAY, M. D., F. R. S., F. R. C. P., and Professor of Medicine in University of St. Andrews. Edited by R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania. With illustrations selected from Funko's Atlas of Physiological Chemistry, and an Appendix of Plates. Complete in two vols. Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1855, pp. 648 and 547.

THE medical press has been so prolific during the past three months, that we find it impossible to do justice, in our present number, to all the works which have been placed on our table, and are compelled to postpone a notice of some of them until a future occasion. We must not, however, allow this opportunity to pass without at least calling the attention of our readers to the valuable treatise of Professor Lehmann, constituting as it does the most important contribution as yet made to physiological chemistry.

In our next number, we hope to be able to give a particular account of the work, and in the mean time may state, in the words of the editor, that "the high reputation of Prof. Lehmann as a chemist and experimental physiologist, the well-known competency of the translator, and the established character of the Cavendish Society, under whose auspices it has appeared in England, furnish an ample guarantee of the pre-eminent value of this work, as well in regard to its practical details as its speculative character.

"These testimonials to its excellence are sufficient to commend it to the student as the most accurate and thorough work of reference on the subject of Zoo-Chemistry, to the medical practitioner as a valuable guide in the solution of many of the difficult questions in which he is interested, and to the experimental inquirer, who, in his endeavours to extend the boundaries of knowledge, feels the want of such a critical and complete exposition of what has been already determined."